

FIREMAN'S JOURNAL

A Weekly Chronicle of the Fire Department, Military, Masonic, Turf, Field Sports, Regattas, Hunting, Angling, Theatrical, and General News of California.

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WHOLE NO. 147.

CHARLES M. CHASE, Proprietor.

OUR TASK—TO ENLIGHTEN.

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The Festival of Laziness.

BY LEMUS PIER.

Gather ye loafers, gather,
From where you will run ye will;
Let's have a great convention,
To assemble with a will;
Come with your bleated faces,
Each blossomed with a rose;
Come with your breath, that rivals
The order of your clothes;
Come with your leany shoulders,
That carries a swollen load;
We'll show the dupes that toil on earth
That they must give us bread.

Gather ye loafers, gather;
We'll live on these that toil;
Of every rank and station
We'll win and share the spoil.

We ask not to be decent;
Who's the laziest he
Shall wear the dirty garland
And lead to victory.
In pleasant meditation
The idle loaves we'll seek,
And own him best and bravest,
Whom got the strongest cheek.
We don't care much for nation,
Nor stick much for breed;
A Jerseyman will answer
If he can only feed.

Gather ye loafers, gather!
You see the easy plan—
Only be lazily lazy,
You're every inch a man.

The town is growing lazier;
Too many getting round,
And stealing our profession;
Arise, and put them down!

Too long each snipe amongst
Has felt his bill grow small;
Come run, age, and vampire,
Right to the City Hall!
Our Mayor and our people
This greatest truth must learn
That our banner and our platform
Is half of what they earn!

Gather ye loafers, gather,
With musty, ragged shirt,
And well round the withy pants
For Laziness and Dirt!

The Battle of Lepanto.

[CONTINUED]

At length the men were mustered, and a third time the trumpets sounded to the assault. It was more successful than those preceding. The Spaniards threw themselves boldly into the Turkish galley. They were met by the janissaries with the same spirit as before. Ali Pasha led them on. Unfortunately, at this moment he was struck by a musket-ball in the head, and fell senseless on the gangway. His men fought worthy of their ancient renown. But they missed the accustomed voice of their commander. After a short, but ineffectual struggle against the fiery impetuosity of the Spaniards, they were overpowered and threw down their arms. The decks were loaded with the bodies of the dead and the dying. Beneath these was discovered the Turkish commander-in-chief, sorely wounded, but perhaps not mortally. He was drawn forth by some Castilian soldiers, who, recognizing his person, would at once have despatched him. But the wounded chief, having rallied from the first effects of his blow, had presence of mind enough to divert them from their purpose by pointing out the place below where he had deposited his money and jewels, and they hastened to profit by the disclosure before the treasure should fall into the hands of their comrades.

Alas was not so successful with another soldier, who came up soon after, brandishing his sword, and preparing to plunge into the body of the prostrate commander. It was in vain that the latter endeavored to turn the ruffian from his purpose. He was a convict—one of those galley-slaves whom Don John had caused to be unchained from the oar, and furnished with arms. He could not believe that any treasure would be worth so much to him as the head of the pasha. Without further hesitation he dealt him a blow which severed it from his shoulders. Then returning to his galley, he laid the bloody trophy before Don John. But he had miscalculated on his recompense. His commander gazed on it with a look of pity mingled with horror. He may have thought of the generous conduct of Ali to his Christian captives, and have felt that he deserved a better fate. He coldly inquired "of what use such a present could be to him," and then ordered it to be thrown into the sea. Far from being obeyed, it is said the head was stuck on a pike and raised aloft on board the captive galley. At the same time the banner of

the Crescent was pulled down, while that of the Cross run up in its place proclaimed the downfall of the pasha.

The sight of the sacred ensign was welcomed by the Christians with a shout of "Victory!" which rose high above the din of battle. The tidings of the death of Ali soon passed from mouth to mouth, giving fresh heart to the confederates, but falling like a knell on the ears of Moslems. Their confidence was gone. Their fire slackened. Their efforts grew weaker and weaker. They were too far from shore to seek an asylum there, like their comrades on the right. They had no resource but to prolong the combat or to surrender. Most preferred the latter. Many vessels were carried by boarding, others sunk by the victorious Christians. Before four hours had elapsed, the centre, like the right wing of the Moslems, might be said to be annihilated.

Still the fight was lingering on the right of the confederates, where it will be remembered, Uch Ali, the Algerine chief, had profited by Doria's error in extending his line so far as greatly to weaken it. His adversary, attacking it on its most vulnerable quarter, had succeeded, as we have seen, in capturing and destroying several vessels, and would have inflicted still heavier losses on his enemy, had it not been for the seasonable succor received from the Marquis of Santa Cruz. This brave officer, who commanded the reserve, had already been of much service to Don John, when the *Real* was assailed by several Turkish galleys at once, during his combat with Ali Pasha; the Marquis having arrived at this juncture, and beating off the assailants, one of whom he afterwards captured, the commander-in-chief was enabled to resume his engagement with the pasha.

No sooner did Santa Cruz learn the critical situation of Doria, than, supported by Cardona, general of the Sicilian squadron, he pushed forward to his relief. Dashing into the midst of the *melee*, they fell like a thunderbolt on the Algerine galleys. Few attempted to withstand the shock. But in their haste to avoid it, they were encountered by Doria and his Genoese. Thus beset on all sides, Uch Ali was compelled to abandon his prizes and provide for his own safety by flight. He cut adrift the Maltese *Capitana*, which he had lashed to his stern, and on which three hundred corpses attested the desperate character of his defence. As tidings reached him of the discomfiture of the centre and the death of his commander, he felt that nothing remained but to make the best of his way from the fatal scene of action, and save as many of his own ships as he could. And there were no ships in the Turkish fleet superior to his, or manned by men under more perfect discipline; for they were the famous corsairs of the Mediterranean, who had been reared from infancy on its waves.

Throwing out his signals for retreat, the Algerine was soon to be seen, at the head of his squadron, standing towards the north, under as much canvas as remained to him after the battle, and urged forward through the deep by the whole strength of his oarsmen. Doria and Santa Cruz followed quickly in his wake. But he was borne on the wings of the wind, and soon distanced his pursuers. Don John, having succeeded of his own assaults, was coming to the support of Doria, and now joined in the pursuit of the viceroy. A rocky headland, stretching far into the sea, lay in the path of the fugitive, and his enemies hoped to intercept him there. Some few of his vessels stranded on the rocks. But the rest, near forty in number, standing more boldly out to sea, safely doubled the promontory. Then quickening their flight, they gradually faded from the horizon, their white sails, the last thing visible, showing in the distance like a flock of Arctic sea-fowl on their way to their native homes. The confederates explained the inferior sailing of their own galleys by the circumstance of their rowers, who had been allowed to bear arms in the fight, being crippled by their wounds.

The battle had lasted more than four hours. The sky, which had been almost without a cloud through the day, began now to overcast, and showed signs of a coming storm. Before seeking a place of shelter for himself and his prizes, Don John reconnoitered the scene of action. He met with several vessels in too damaged a state for further service. These mostly belonged to the enemy, after saving what was of any value on board, he ordered to be burnt. He selected the neighboring port of Petala, as affording the most secure and accessible harbor for the night. Before he had arrived there, the tempest began to mutter and darkness was on the water. Yet the darkness rendered the more visible the blazing wrecks, which, sending up streams of fire mingled with showers of sparks, looked like volcanoes on the deep.

Long and loud were the congratulations now paid to the young commander-in-chief by his brave companions in arms, on the success of the day. The hours passed blithely with officers and men, while they recounted one to another their manifold achievements. But feelings of gloom mingled with their gaiety, as they gathered tidings of the loss of friends who had bought this victory with their blood.

It was, indeed, a sanguinary battle, surpassing in this particular any sea-fight of modern times. The loss fell much the most heavily on the enemy. There is the usual discrepancy about numbers; but it may be safe to estimate the Turkish loss at about twenty-four thousand slain, and

five thousand prisoners. But what gave most joy to the hearts of the conquerors was the liberation of twelve thousand Christian captives, who had been chained to the oars on board the Moslem galleys, and who now came forth with tears streaming down their haggard cheeks, to bless their deliverers.

The loss of the allies was comparatively small, —less than eight thousand. That it was so much less than that of their enemies may be referred in part to their superiority in the use of fire-arms; in part, also, to their exclusive use of these, instead of employing bows and arrows, weapons much less effective, but on which the Turks, like the other Moslem nations, seem to have greatly relied. Lastly, the Turks were the vanquished party, and in their heavier loss suffered the almost invariable lot of the vanquished.

As to their armada, it may almost be said to have been annihilated. Not more than forty galleys escaped, out of near two hundred and fifty which had entered into the action. One hundred and thirty were taken and divided among the conquerors. The remainder, sunk or burned, were swallowed up by the waves. To counterbalance all this, the confederates are thought to have lost not more than fifteen galleys, though a much larger number doubtless were rendered unfit for service. This disparity affords good evidence of the inferiority of the Turks in the construction of their vessels, as well as in the nautical skill required to manage them. A large amount of booty, in the form of gold, jewels, and brocade, was found on board several of the prizes. The galley of the commander-in-chief alone is stated to have contained one hundred and seventy thousand gold sequins—a large sum, but not large enough, it seems, to buy off his life.

The losses of the combatants cannot be fairly presented without taking into the account the quality as well as the number of the slain. The number of persons of consideration, both Christians and Moslems, who embarked in the expedition, was very great. The roll of slaughter showed that in the race of glory they gave little heed to their personal safety. The officer second in command among the Venetians, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish armament, and the commander of its right wing, all fell in the battle. Many a high-born cavalier cowered at Lepanto a long career of honorable service. More than one, on the other hand, dated the commencement of their career from this day. Such was the case with Alexander Farnese, the young prince of Parma. Though somewhat older than his uncle, John of Austria, difference of birth had placed a wide distance in their conditions; the one filling the post of commander-in-chief, the other only that of a private adventurer. Yet even so he succeeded in winning great renown by his achievements. The galley in which he sailed was lying, yard-arm to yard-arm, alongside of a Turkish galley, with which it was hotly engaged. In the midst of the action, the young Farnese sprang on board of the enemy, and with his stout broadsword heaved down all who opposed him, opening a path into which his comrades poured one after another; and after a short, but murderous contest, he succeeded in carrying the vessel. As Farnese's galley lay just astern of Don John's, the latter could witness the achievement of his nephew, which filled him with an admiration he did not affect to conceal. The intrepidity he displayed on this occasion gave augury of his character in later life, when he succeeded his uncle in command, and surpassed him in military renown.

Another youth was in that sea-fight, who, then humble and unknown, was destined one day to win laurels of a purer and more enviable kind than those which grow on the battle-field. This was Cervantes, who, at the age of twenty-four, was serving on board the fleet as a common soldier. He was confined to his bed by a fever; but, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his captain, insisted, on the morning of the action, not only on bearing arms, but on being stationed at the post of danger. And well did he perform his duty there, as was shown by two wounds on the breast, and another in the hand, by which he lost the use of it. Fortunately, it was the left hand. The right yet remained, to record those immortal productions which were to be as familiar as household words, not only in his own land, but in every quarter of the civilized world.

A fierce storm of thunder and lightning raged for four-and-twenty hours after the battle, during which the fleet rode safely at anchor in the harbor of Petala. It remained there three days longer. Don John profited by the time to visit the different galleys and ascertain their condition. He informed himself of the conduct of the troops, and was liberal of his praises to those who deserved them. With the sick and wounded he showed the greatest sympathy, endeavoring to alleviate their sufferings, and furnishing them with whatever his galley contained that could minister to their comfort. With so generous and sympathetic a nature, it is not wonderful that he should have established himself in the hearts of his soldiers.

But the proofs of this kindly temper were not confined to his own followers. Among the prisoners were two sons of Ali, the Turkish commander-in-chief. One was seventeen, the other only thirteen years of age. Thus early had their father desired to initiate them in a profession which, beyond all others, opened the way to eminence in Turkey. They were not on board of his galley, and when they were informed of his

death, they were inconsolable. To this sorrow was now to be added the doom of slavery.

As they were led into the presence of Don John, the youths prostrated themselves on the deck of his vessel. But raising them up, he affectionately embraced them. He said all he could to console them under their troubles. He caused them to be treated with the consideration due to their rank. His secretary, Juan De Soto, surrendered his quarters to them. They were provided with the richest apparel that could be found among the spoil. Their table was served with the same delicacies as that of the commander-in-chief; and his gentlemen of the chamber showed the same deference to them as to himself. His kindness did not stop with these acts of chivalrous courtesy. He received a letter from their sister Fatima, containing a touching appeal to Don John's humanity, and soliciting the release of her orphan brothers. He had sent a courier to give their friends in Constantinople the assurance of her personal safety; "which," adds the lady, "is held by all this court as an act of great courtesy—*gran gentilezza*—and there is no one here who does not admire the goodness and magnanimity of your Highness." She enforced her petition with a rich present, for she gracefully apologized, as intended to express her own feelings, though far below his deserts.

The young princes, in the division of the spoil, were assigned to the pope. But Don John succeeded in obtaining their liberation. Unfortunately, the elder died—of a broken heart, it is said—at Naples. The younger was sent home, with three of his attendants, for whom he had an especial regard. Don John declined the present, which he gave to Fatima's brother. In a letter to the Turkish princess, he remarked, that "he had done this, not because he undervalued her beautiful gift, but because it had ever been the habit of his royal ancestors freely to grant favors to those who stood in need of their protection, but not to receive aught by way of recompense."

HEAVY BATTLES—An exciting game of billiards, the points being 225 and 225, was a side—was commenced in one of the most popular saloons in New Orleans, the parties to the match being the Algiers Hall and the Bayou La Chouche. Much of the affair having gone ahead, an immense throng of spectators was present, and many of the prominent sporting characters in attendance had come from as far as Julia Street. At the time of "stripping and chalking," the odds were three to one against a red-headed man, who sat next to us on the grand platform, said he had known all the time it would be so. We spoke with the red-headed man, and agreed with some application of chalk, let himself go. Hit the Bull's ball on the inside quarter, and, having given him the proper amount of "English," didn't hit much of anything else but the cushion. This changed the entire aspect of affairs, and the odds fell to nine, while we noticed an elderly and unjudged gentleman leaning against a post and mentally making up a book with his self.

Both parties chalked, and Ball fired at the deep red end of the table, and made the white ball. Marker sprang to his post and roareded the point. Fired away on the pale red and came near hitting another ball. Went in side pocket, and instituted a searching examination as to condition of cue—Mule played, and having skillfully "nursed" the balls, made a run of two, whereupon one of his backers intimated that he knew he could do it if he tried. Two separate and distinct chucks of tobacco were taken from the cue, and the daintiest Mule again attacked the ivory. Throwing his cue well out back, he punched a lame man in the eye, and fired his ball over the cushions. The most intense excitement ensued, and the friends of the contestants; the question being whether the last shot was fair or foul. The odds changed slightly, and some of the spectators who had proposed to wait, were now of an entirely different opinion. The Bull being chalked he came at each corner of the table and examined the position of the balls, reduced his countenance to a most determined cast, and made a play at the two balls. After a brief and a most exciting chase, he fired a bluff, into a stream of eloquence, where he was dashed to pieces against the rocks of a cradle. By hard work he soon gained an island, formed a boat from the bark of a willow, fitted it with a mast made from the fork pole, and two gunnys. Leaving his horse, he sailed down the river to its mouth and landed on a tongue of land. Here he was seized by a sensation, and conveyed to a cell, where he was confined by a cord of rope to a chamber bolt. The jailer led to him the report of a cannon, and gave him his liberty as a birthday present. He then mounted the wings of the morning, and arrived home in time to hear that day had broke, and that his fortune had vanished; when catching up the scythe of time, he put an end to his existence by cutting off the head of his sermon.

RECKLESS TEMERITY—An exchange relates the following instance of reckless temerity, which we have never seen paralleled:

A minister was walking in his garden the other day, when he discovered two saw horses. Struck with their appearance, he had them broke for his private use. Having no harness suitable, he put the yolk of an egg on their necks, attached a cart to them with the traces of a thunder storm, blanketed them with sheet lightning to keep off the flies. He then leapt upon the cart, sat upon the seat of government, took the whip of a top in one hand and the reins of a bottom in the other, and drove off, passing through the gate of a cripple, over the grounds of coffee, when he crossed the track of a snail, he was run into by a train of circumstances. It being a heavy rain, he was thrown over a fifty cent bluff, into a stream of eloquence, where he was dashed to pieces against the rocks of a cradle. By hard work he soon gained an island, formed a boat from the bark of a willow, fitted it with a mast made from the fork pole, and two gunnys. Leaving his horse, he sailed down the river to its mouth and landed on a tongue of land. Here he was seized by a sensation, and conveyed to a cell, where he was confined by a cord of rope to a chamber bolt. The jailer led to him the report of a cannon, and gave him his liberty as a birthday present. He then mounted the wings of the morning, and arrived home in time to hear that day had broke, and that his fortune had vanished; when catching up the scythe of time, he put an end to his existence by cutting off the head of his sermon.

Mrs. Margaret Parker, formerly of the Boston Museum, has been married to G. P. Towle, Esq., of Chicago, and will retire from the stage.

Kunkel's new theatre in Washington was nearly completed, but could not possibly be ready for public accommodation until the 28th Dec.

From Our Boston Correspondent.

Boston, Dec. 19th, 1857.

Editor Fireman's Journal—Since my last to you, fire matters hereabouts are very dull and dry I can assure you, and there is little excitement. The attention of the firemen of Boston has the past fortnight been considerably taken up by the Municipal Election, which took place on the 11th. Previous to the election, meetings of the members of the department were held for the purpose of uniting with some liberal party, and assist, if possible, to secure the election of men whom they could depend upon. They wanted a change in the present fire ordinance, and also in the Board of Engineers. They wanted on what was known as the "Hall ticket," headed by Charles B. Hall & Mayor, which was nominated and supported by the American and Republican parties. The election took place on the 11th, and resulted in the defeat of the entire "Hall ticket." Many of the firemen who voted this ticket were somewhat sore at the result. As far as I can judge, the Department will receive just as good treatment from the gentlemen who compose the "Lincoln ticket," which was triumphant.

Since my last, there has been quite a number of false alarms, caused by persons breaking open the fire alarm boxes, no less than six having been tampered with, which caused the firemen a needless run at every alarm. In view of the fact, the City Government offered a reward of \$100 for the detection and conviction of any persons caught tampering with the boxes, or having false keys in their possession, the reward to remain standing one year. Since that no false alarms have occurred from boxes being broken open.

The fire department are getting exceedingly turbulent of late, and have indulged in several little fights, which have shocked the community of old fogies and young bobbies, who have an idea that if a number of firemen fight it is a dreadful thing; but Congressmen, lawyers, &c., can knock each other's heads off, without any great notice being taken of it. The first of these squabbles took place on Saturday night, the 5th, on the occasion of a false alarm from the Third District. Engines 6 and 8 came in collision, and several hoses were struck, when 7's company rallied to assist 6, but they did not have an opportunity to operate. The parties were before the Board of Engineers, but nothing has as yet been done. On Tuesday forenoon, the 15th, Hose 2 and Engine 12 met on the way to a Second District fire, and of course had a race. It is alleged that Hose 2 ran 12 into the sidewalk, and "skinned the rope;" how that may be, remains to be seen; but upon their arrival at the fire in Spring street, a genuine fight took place, during which spammers, pipes, and other like implements were used. The Engineers and officers finally separated them. This affair was of course the subject of flaming paragraphs in the dailies, and when read by the sober citizens of Boston, of course had a bad effect. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen the subject came before them, and they instructed the Committee on Fire Department to thoroughly investigate the affair. So you see, Mr. Editor, the model fire department, which some of the friends of the paid system term it, can fight as well as volunteer organizations.

You are probably aware that in one portion of the Fire Ordinance of Boston, an article occurs prohibiting members from visiting their houses on Sunday; and if an officer is present, and does not order them out, he is liable to a discharge. The Board of Engineers, in order to enforce this tyrannical section, have made an example of Capt. Harry A. Huntington, Foreman of Engine 11, who they have discharged from the office of Foreman, only for not ordering several anglers out of the house on the Sabbath. This is a specimen of some portions of our beautiful Fire Ordinance.

The election of a new Board of Engineers takes place, I believe, next month. There is a change desired, but whether the City Council will accede to the wishes of the firemen, remains to be seen. The annual election of officers of the various companies of the Department also takes place next month, and from present appearances there will be quite a change in many of the companies.

Since my last there has been several parties and balls. On Friday night, the 11th, Extinguisher Engine Co. No. 5, gave their annual ball at Union Hall, at which 225 couples were present. There was a large attendance of firemen from companies composing the Department, as well as from members from departments outside of the city. On Thursday night, the 17th, Boston Engine Co. No. 8, Capt. Tarbox, gave their annual ball at Union Hall, at which 225 couples were present. There was a very large attendance of firemen, and the ball was pronounced one of the best, thus far, of the season. As the times grow better, the dancing improves, and from present appearances the latter part of the season will be improved.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF ROXBURY.

With this letter I give you a small description of the Fire Department of the city of Roxbury, a city situated at the southwest of Boston. It has a very efficient fire department on the paid system, similar to Boston, with a Board of five Engineers, four firemen, one hook and ladder and one hose companies. The following is the name of the Engineers, names of engines, &c.: Chief Engineer, Samuel F. Train; Assistant Engineers, Gilbert S. Brown, John Withers, Jonas Fillibrown, Reuben Weeks; Warren Engine Co. No. 1, John A. Foley, Button engine; America No. 2, George White, Hunneman engine; Jamaica No. 3, (no company); Torment No. 4, Chester M. Gay, Hunneman engine; Tremont No. 7, A. Baldwin, Hunneman engine; Washington Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, C. A. Adams; Cohasset Hose Co. No. 1, Thomas A. Scott. The engine companies are allowed 38 men; hook and ladder company 18; hose company 10.

The salaries are—Chief Engineer, \$225; Assistant Engineers, \$60; firemen of engine companies, \$80; clerks, \$70; stewards, \$100; members, \$36. The members are selected by the companies

and then approved by the City Council. The Fire Department in Roxbury is in a prosperous condition. Very few fires have occurred in that city during the past six months, and the firemen have little to do. The last fire of any magnitude occurred when American 6, of New York, was visiting that city, and that was of such a size as to call on the Boston firemen for assistance.

There is little doing in the city of Charlestown among the lads that "run wild der machine." On Friday night, the 11th, Hancock Engine Co. No. 1, Capt. Samuel Brintnall, held their annual ball at Washington Hall, which was attended by about 70 couples. There was a large attendance of firemen, among whom were representatives from Hose 5, of New York.

Howard Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, of Charlestown, are having a new hook and ladder truck built, which is exactly after the style of the New York trucks, and will be completed this month. This will be a novelty, as it is the only one of the kind in this section.

There is nothing transpiring worthy of note among the firemen of either Chelsea, Cambridge, or the adjoining towns; and I thus close what I hope is an interesting letter, especially to your readers who formerly ran with the machine in these parts.

Yours,
RED JACKET.

Sleighting—A Sad Tale with a Moral.

Lucy is standing at the glass, and Mary's at the door, and both reveal, through smiles, their teeth, that winter's come once more. Lucy's a blonde, and Mary's a ravening, wild brunette. Lucy's but fifteen, Mary's, (alas!) not seventeen yet. They scarcely had got buried in their varied furs and curls, when William drove up rapturously—he came to sleight the girls. The girls they came delighted, and tumbled in instantly, while William turned the horses round, and went off on a canter. La! wasn't it a sight to see the gay girls dashing past, their feathers streaming out behind—their laughter on the blast—their cheeks all crimson, and their lips red budding with delight; 'twould thrill the gruffest bachelors to witness such a sight. How he would thrill to taste those lips, (like that dear youth of Gray, who went to *grass* "with last steps,") and "brush the dew away."

Well, on they went, far out into the night, horses flew past them like discolored ghosts, and toll gates as they glared in the moon-light, seemed but of Brown & Brother's fence, the post. And as each gate was *slightly* passed and paid, William, remembering his own private docket, balanced the account, and from their lips defrayed, the wild expense experienced by his pocket. At last unto a tavern then they came. "What ho! there, land lord, oysters and the wine."

A brief delay, and on the viands came, and all declared the supper was divine. They laughed and talked, concluded then to start, and then they thought they'd stay a little longer; while William, not quite ready to depart, went out to get a drink of something stronger. That last drink did the business for him. He got out the horses, helped the girls to places, and piling them all over in the robes, prepared himself for fifty thousand races. He started furiously along, dashing through toll-gates without paying toll, and mid his hiccups tried to sing a song and side to side upon the seat did he roll. Along he dashed the girls got soared, and rose upon their feet, the robes flew off upon the blast, (the pace was hard to beat.) The girls were all confused in dress and dangled were their curls, lo! William took behind and found he had disrobed the girls! But still the horses flew along, as though by Satan driven—the girls, poor things, had given up hope—resigned themselves to heaven. At length they in the gutter fell, all gracions what a bother, one girl went on one side the fence the other on the other. William went quite "promiscuously" cle r over head and ears, but came out sobered, dirty wet, and dropping muddy tears.

The sequel was, the wretched three, so thoroughly sobered down, their horses gone; they used their legs, and walked three miles to town.

MORAL.—Those who go out to sleight the girls must needs be circumspect, the girl think drinking whiskey skins, a great, vile defect. And more than all, who wouldn't be scorned by all, the mean and rude, to go a sleighting of the girls and let himself get "sleighted."

Theatrical and Musical.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence, an exchange says, have during the past twenty months travelled 47,000 miles by sea and land, setting in 55 cities in the United States and Canada, and 28 cities of England, Ireland and Scotland, appearing before upwards of a million and a half of people, including two Presidents of the United States, Queen Victoria, Louis Napoleon, Prince William of Prussia, the Empress Eugenie, and the royal household of France and England.

Mr. Walcott and Mr. Holland have retired from Wallace's, and Mr. T. B. Johnson, Mr. Sloan and Mr. Schlem have joined it.

Mr. Frank R. Wright gave her lecture on "Beautiful Men," at Washington on Thursday night and read the poem of "Nothing to Wear," in Flora McIlmurray costume.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, it is reported, intend making another and a last visit to the United States. It is now some ten years since they were with us.

Mr. J. M. Weston is about to retire from the stage management of Wood's theatre, Elm., to join Madame Macallister as her business agent and director.

Mr. John Green, the veteran actor, is lying here very ill with paralysis, at Memphis.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stark have arrived at New Orleans from San Francisco.

Mr. Neafie has been playing an engagement at McVike's theatre, Chicago.

Strakoch and wife, with Madame Frezolini, are about to visit Havana.

Wm. McFarland has opened the old Chicago theatre at reduced prices.

Collins, the Irish Comedian concluded his engagement at the St. Charles, New Orleans, on the 5th Dec.

O. S. Leland's new play "Beatrice," was produced at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 16th, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

"Dr. Kane, or Life in the Arctic Regions," a new drama, has been added to the attractions at the National Theatre Circus, Philadelphia. Dramatic and ring performance are alternated there.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Thorne have been very warmly received at the Boston Theatre. Mr. Thorne's *Don Cesar de Bazan* is spoken of as one of the best witnessed in that city for a long period.

Mat. Peel, with Campbell's Minstrels, has just concluded a very successful season of ten weeks at Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre, New Orleans, in spite of the times.

Miss Annie Wilks, a charming young actress, who was at the National, in New York a few months since, has been engaged by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, at the "People's Theatre," Philadelphia.

"La Fiancée," has been produced in Uchard's original French, with fair success, at the Theatre d'Orleans.

The Rouzani ballet troupe have been enthusiastically welcomed back to the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and are drawing fine houses.

Frank Chaffraus is at Louisville, playing his old and favorite *Horace* characters. He is engaged for the National, in this city after the holidays.

Miss Kimberly has opened this Pittsburgh Theatre for a holiday season, with very good prospects.

Matilda Heron and Charlotte Cushman have been playing in opposition at the Buffalo theatres—strong rival attractions, certainly.

Board of Delegates.

An adjourned stated meeting of the Board of Delegates was held at their chambers, City Hall, on Monday evening, Jan. 18th, 1858.

President F. Mahony in the chair. The roll being called, every member answered to his name.

After some debate relative to delegates introducing witnesses.

Mr. Cobb moved, that the counsel proceed to argue the case. Adopted.

Mr. Baldwin, of counsel for defence, then proceeded to argue the case.

Mr. Hanrahan rose to a question of privilege. The Chair asked him to order.

Mr. Hanrahan asked if the judges could not ask for the number of the page, &c., of the authorities cited.

The Chair decided he had a right to ask for the pages, &c.

Mr. Baldwin having concluded, Mr. Jones moved that the Board take a recess for ten minutes. Lost.

Mr. Devos moved that the above be reconsidered.

Mr. Law moved that the Board take a recess for five minutes. Adopted.

The Board having re-assembled, Mr. Coffin summed up the case for the contestants, and having concluded,

Mr. Cutter moved that the Board adjourn on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. L. st.

Mr. Borden then offered the following preamble and order:

WHEREAS, There has been presented before the Board evidence of such character as to involve the true result of the late election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in grave doubt, it is therefore

Ordered, That the returns of the late election for the office of Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department be, and the same are hereby set aside.

After some debate, the ayes and nays being demanded on the above, resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Scannell, Castree, T. J. Smith, Hanrahan, Cutter, Powell, Lane, Mount, Hiden, Toomey, Dev

The Fireman's Journal

AND MILITARY GAZETTE.
MARCUS D. BUCKLEY, Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO
SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

The Board of Delegates, on Monday evening last, decided, by a vote of 17 yeas to 17 nays, not to set aside the returns of the Judges of the late Engineer's election on the ground of fraud. So far as the Board of Delegates is concerned, this action definitely settles the matter of protest and fraud, and it seems to us the most magnanimous course to be pursued, to say nothing of its justice, would be for the Board to issue a certificate of election to Chief Engineer Whitney.

The wording of the preamble and order offered by Mr. Biden, of Crescent Engine Company No. 10, does not evince the usual acumen of that gentleman. The idea of asking the Board to declare the election for "Chief Engineer" void on account of fraud—when "three Assistant Engineers" were elected at the same time, and their election declared legal, and their certificates ordered to be issued to them under the seal of the department, signed by the proper officers, and in the Assistants' possession, and their receiving their pay by reason of their issuance—we must confess is something new to us. The elections were not held separately, one for Chief and one for Assistants, but the call of the President of the Fire Department, ordering the election said:

"That the election for Chief Engineer, and 1st, 2d, and 3d Assistant Engineers, will be held on Monday, the 7th day of December, under the law of the Department of March 25th, 1857, the polls to be held at the Monumental Engine House, under the guidance of certain judges called by the Board of Delegates, and the polls kept open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m."

In that proclamation there was no distinction; the election for all the officers was called under one head, and was so intended, and was so consummated; and to say that under such provisions the election for Chief Engineer was a fraud, while that for Assistants was honest and of effect, argues but little in favor of the legal attainments of those advancing the argument. Either the entire election was a fraud, or it was not. If the former, the certificates issued to the Assistant Engineers should never have received the official sanction of the Board of Delegates. If the latter, Mr. Whitney is entitled to his certificate of election as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to which office, as we have heretofore expressed ourselves, we believe he is legally and honorably elected. We gave that as our opinion when the protest was first presented, and from the testimony adduced before the Board, to sustain that document, we see no good reason to change it.

The Board of Delegates, by a tie vote, resolved not to throw out the returns for Chief Engineer. Under the laws which govern that body the motion was lost, and never can be reconsidered, as it requires one who voted in the majority to move a reconsideration. There was no majority vote; consequently there can be no motion to reconsider. Law XVI of the By-Laws governing the Board of Delegates of the San Francisco Fire Department says:

"A motion to reconsider must be made at the same or the next meeting, and by a member who voted in the majority; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn."

The returns can never be thrown out now. Therefore, they stand conclusive, and the Board of Delegates must declare who is elected Chief Engineer. If they do not, they willfully violate the oath they took when becoming members of it. And what say the returns made to the Board of Delegates? Is it that Mr. Nutman was elected Chief Engineer? No. But this is what they do say:

"We, the undersigned, Judges and Clerks of the election for Engineers of the San Francisco Fire Department, held December 25th, 1857, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct tally list of the votes cast at said election:

"FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

"F. R. Whitney received (100) four hundred

votes.

"J. E. Nutman received (35) three hundred and

ninety-five votes.

"W. S. O'Brien received (5) fifty-seven votes.

"John C. Lane received (2) fifty-two votes.

"FOR ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

"D. T. Van Orden received (53) five hundred

and thirty-nine votes.

"L. H. Robie received (45) four hundred and

fifty-one votes.

"Cornelius Walsh received (38) three hundred

and eighty-seven votes.

"Ira Cole received (34) three hundred and

forty-two votes.

"Wm. Free received (31) three hundred and

twenty-five votes.

"J. Pennycook received (20) two hundred and

nine votes.

"P. E. Garvin received (20) two hundred and

two votes.

"Scattering (1) one vote.

"JOHN SHORT, Judge.

"F. L. JONES, Judge.

"W. VAN WINKLE, Judge.

"Clerks—J. Middlemiss, D. W. Crane, Wm.

O. Farnsworth."

And now, what says the law of March 25th, 1857, governing the election of officers of the Fire Department? After prescribing the time of election, how it shall be called, the number of days notice to be given, how the judges shall be appointed and sworn in, the powers delegated to them as such judges, the time the polls shall be kept open, the manner of sending in the returns and declaring the result, Section 2d says that:

"The person having the highest number of votes for the office of Chief Engineer shall be declared elected for the term of three years, or until his successor is elected and qualified."

The Judges of the election, who were properly chosen and invested with authority, have made a return of the business confided to their charge under oath, and have notified the power so delegating them, that Franklin E. R. Whitney has received the highest number of votes cast for the office of Chief Engineer. Those returns the members of the Board of Delegates have decided shall not be set aside. What, therefore, is left for them to do, but to declare him who received the highest number of votes cast Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department.

It is a waste of time, and will be productive of no good, longer to delay the final settlement of the matter, and we do hope the members of the Board will be guided by reason and not by prejudice, and declare the result of the returns the only way they possibly can.

We observe by the late proceedings of the Board of Delegates, that several persons have applied for exempt certificates, who are not now under the active roll of any company. In regard to the subject, Section XV of the law of March 25th, 1857, says:

"Any member of any fire company belonging to the said department, who shall have served as an active fireman for the period of five years, and shall produce a certificate of the same, signed by the proper officer or officers of the Fire Department, shall be entitled to receive a certificate as an 'exempt fireman.'"

Our construction of the law, and we think we are correct, clearly establishes the fact, that none but a present active member of a company has the right to apply for an exempt certificate; because the law in starting out, says, the application must come from a member of a company belonging to the organization to which he is attached. It is a matter which should be fully discussed in the Board, and the law made to apply as it was originally intended. The firemen of Sacramento are much more stringent in issuing exempt certificates, than we are here, each applicant being compelled to be "square," in his accounts with his company, before receiving one. If some such rule was adopted by the Board of Delegates, we are of opinion there are a number of exempt certificates that never would be issued. The Committee of the Board having charge of the matter, should be very careful in passing properly upon the merits of those applying for exempt certificates, so that none but those actually entitled to them under the laws of the department shall receive them. The association of exempt firemen will be an important organization, and as it will maintain considerable influence in fire department matters, it should be established upon a firm basis.

Another Protest.

It has been hinted several times, that a movement will be made in the Board of Delegates, for the appointment of a Committee to proceed to Sacramento, to procure the passage of certain amendments to the law governing the department, the expense of which committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Board. Against the latter portion of the proposition we enter our protest, for the reason that we do not believe that it was ever intended, that the funds of the Board should be used year after year for the support of any member of the body who has plenty of leisure time on his hands, and who would most gladly spend a couple of months at the Capital free of expense. The funds of the Board are low enough as it is, without being sucked dry for any such purpose. We were in favor of the payment of the expense of the Committee last year, because we believed the object of its appointment was of sufficient importance to demand such an outlay; this year there is no necessity for such an outlay unless to gratify the party prejudice of a few. The fund in the Treasury of the Board arises from the hard earnings of the firemen, who are naut in a certain sense to pay for their certificates; the intended to meet the current expenses of the Board, not to support idlers, and we do hope it will not be depleted under any subterfuge.

The Board expended some three or four hundred dollars in meeting the expenses of a Committee last year, which amongst other stupendous improvements in the workings of the department, secured the passage of a law which in its provisions gave the Governor of the State, the power to fill any vacancy existing in the office of Chief Engineer, and taking it entirely out of the hands of the firemen. That portion of the law we should like to see amended, together with a supplemental act abolishing the Board of Delegates and placing the government of the department into the hands of fewer and more impartial men selected by the firemen *en masse*. But to secure any change in an amendment to the law governing the department it is not necessary to send a committee to Sacramento; all the Board has to do is to construct the desired alterations properly and submit them to the San Francisco delegation in the Senate and House. In the former we have Hon. E. L. Sullivan, President of the Fire Department, and Hon. G. A. Grant, who were positive in so. In the House, is Hon. John W. Cherry, an active member of St. Francis H. L. 1, and Hon. Cyrus Palmer of Volunteer Engine Co. No. 7, any one of whom would most gladly take the matter in hand. But if a committee must be appointed let members of it pay their own expenses. We have served upon two committees from the Board of Delegates, one in procuring the passage of the Exemption Law of March 1853, which cost us \$140 and one in securing the passage of the amendments to the Consolidation Bill which cost \$75 more, Mr. E. B. Vreeland having to expend the same amount. Let others who feel any interest in the department go and do likewise—pay their own expenses.

SENIOR AT-ARMS.—We have before advocated the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms for the Board of Delegates, and occurrences which have lately occurred in that body justify us in the measure. Within the hall, is the space allotted for the members of the Board, and none others except members of the Press, admitted through courtesy, and the officers of the Department. The crowd of outsiders who have thrust themselves there lately, including obscene language, and conducting themselves unbecomingly to men and women, have no business within the hall and should not be tolerated there. The President of the Board, as a matter of course cannot keep them out, and the members feel a delicacy in telling them not to come in, for those reasons and sundry others, a suitable person should be selected for the position we have named, upon whom the responsibility of keeping order on the floor of the board should rest. If the members are ostentatious, there is a mode laid down to punish them. The want of dignity which has characterized the deliberations of the Board lately, has lowered it considerably in the estimation of the community.

GROSS CARLINESSES.—During the fire on Union street, on Friday of last week it was found that the top of the cistern at the corner of Powell and Green streets was nailed down having been left so by the contractors who repaired the crossings, occasioning considerable delay in the apparatus getting to work. This is a matter which the citizens themselves should attend to. It cannot be expected that the firemen can permeate the town to see if the cisterns are all right, and perform a voluntary service at the same time. At the same fire the cistern at the corner of Stockton and Union street, was concealed under a foot of mud, and it was some time before its whereabouts was discovered. There are persons appointed to attend to business and we should like to know why their duties are not fulfilled.

IN TOWN.—We were very much pleased with a visit on Thursday, from Mr. A. H. Cummings, Fireman of Alert Hook & Ladder Co. No. 3 of Sacramento, and who very kindly gave us an opportunity to inspect the design drawn by Nahl for the Exempt Certificate, for the firemen of Sacramento.

JAMES MCGINN.—Agent for the Irish News and Southern Citizen, will please accept our thanks for files of those papers.

IN CONTEMPLATION.—The Independent California Fuelers, contemplate giving a grand ball on the evening of February 22d.

Letter From Sacramento.

"Is the Secretary of State any better than our Chief or Secretary, or is his signature any more weight than our Mayor's? We are a local institution, and our Chief's signature, accompanied by the Mayor's and Secretary's, will be amply sufficient for any emergency."

Editor *Fireman's Journal*.—The above I clip from the *Spirit of the Times*, as expressing the views of its correspondent, "Exempt." The Secretary of State's signature, accompanied by the great seal of the State, is all potent at every point of the State, and will smother a thousand petty signatures of officials of petty localities. If "Exempt" is impressed with the idea that Sacramento is the only town in California, then I pardon his lack of intelligence, and grant that in case of emergency his certificate may answer. Does he pretend to say that the Exempt Act is a local institution? I thought it applied to the whole State. I know that it is generally beneficial alike to the firemen of San Diego, and Crescent City. An exempt may procure a certificate in Crescent City, signed by the Chief Engineer or Mayor, those officers may not be known outside of the limits of that town, and twenty years hence its citizens be ignorant of the former existence of such beings. Well, in due time, say twenty years hence, the exempt of Crescent City, produces his certificate in a San Diego Court, the Judge may well ponder over it, doubt its genuineness, &c., &c.; there is an emergency. But let him produce the document bearing the signature of the Secretary of State, and the great seal of the State, there is no room for doubt there; every court has a copy of that seal; the exempt has not to combat with Mr. "Exempt's" emergency. Does not Mr. "Exempt" candidly think that the "State Certificate" is the best for State purposes? More anon. Yours, CLEAVE RECORD.

SACRAMENTO, Friday, 19th, 1858.

Fires and Alarms.

Jan. 19th, 11 a. m.—Hall Bell alarm, Fourth District. Smoke from chimney in French Restaurant on western side Dupont street, near Washington. Had every appearance of a fire; (C. H. Bryan on duty). Entire department out. Monumental 6 first water. No damage.

Jan. 19th, 2 p. m.—Hall Bell alarm, Fourth District. (A. Bainbridge on duty). Smoke from roof of bath house 129 Washington, from boiling asphaltum. Prompt and good alarm. Entire department out. Monumental 6 first water. No damage.

Jan. 19th, 3 p. m.—Alarm from bell of California 4, responded to by No. 6, fire in machine shop of Mr. Devore corner Market and First street. Portion of department out. Fire in rear of shop, partition and roof in vicinity of blacksmith's forge charred. No. 4's steam the only one used on the fire. Through the good judgment of Acting Chief Engineer Van Orden, all the valuable machinery in the establishment was saved from damage by water; the entire damage by fire and water being but \$100. The fire is thought to have arisen from sparks falling into a barrel near the partition, which communicated to the later. When the place was closed at 6 o'clock there was not the slightest appearance of fire and as it did not break out until 8 o'clock, it must have been smoldering some time. For the promptitude of the department and their efforts to save his property from loss by fire and water. Mr. Devore desires us to return his warmest thanks.

CANDIDATES.—The Board of Delegates met on Monday evening next, when the election of officers of the Board, and three Bell Ringers on the City Hall Bell will take place. The Candidates for Secretary of the Board, are Jacob Ezekiel, the present incumbent, of St. Francis H. L. 1, J. H. Sheppard of Columbia Engine Co. No. 11, and J. Whalen of Young America Engine Co. No. 13. It is said other candidates will be presented on the night of election, whose names have not yet been announced. The only candidate we have heard of for Treasurer, is Mr. Henry A. Cobb, the present incumbent. It was intended to run Mr. Thomas Tennent of Pennsylvania Fire Co. No. 12, in opposition to Mr. Cobb, but as that gentleman resigned from the Board, some new man may possibly be put in nomination. The candidates for Bell Ringers, are A. Bainbridge of Empire Engine Co. No. 1 and John D. Swift, of Manhattan Engine Co. No. 2; and Charles H. Bryan of California Engine Co. No. 4, (present incumbents) all of whom have attended to their duties with great fidelity. The remaining candidates are, E. Stratton, of Volunteer Engine Co. No. 7; C. Cornell, of Vigilant Engine Co. No. 9; W. F. Miles, of Columbia Engine Co. No. 11; A. L. Beeler, of Pennsylvania Fire Co. No. 12; M. McCarthy of Young America Engine Co. No. 13; J. T. Mordecai of Tiger Engine Co. No. 14; and J. Boverat, of Lafayette H. L. Co. No. 2.

From a Real Exempt.
Editor *Fireman's Journal*.—For the purpose of relieving Mr. (Bogus) "Exempt" of the *Spirit of the Times* from the heavy load under which he is staggering, he is informed that there are a number of Exempts in the Fire Department of Sacramento, who have no desire to procure "Exempt Certificates" to screen them from "Jury Duty."

They belonged to the Department before the Act was framed, have served the allotted time faithfully and have not resigned, and do not intend to. The Exempt Act was no inducement to join, and is none to leave.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 18, 1858.

TERMINAL SCIENCE.—A. F. Branda, a well known citizen of this place, confidential clerk for seven years of Messrs. Macdonay & Co., a member of Volunteer Engine Co. No. 7, of the First Light Dragons, and formerly a member of the Board of Delegates, committed suicide on Wednesday last, by taking a dose of strychnine, on account of a small delinquency in his accounts with Messrs. Macdonay & Co. Mr. B. was buried on yesterday.

The infamous outrage committed against the memory of the deceased by the publication of some of his writings when in *extrema*, may be seen by reading the papers of the day. It seems that even the request of a dying man meets with but little respect in this community.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY.—We are in receipt of a copy of Henry A. Langley & Co.'s business directory for 1858. It is one of the most interesting and best compiled works of the kind ever gotten up in the State. Every care and attention has been taken to render it correct, and the publishers have succeeded admirably in it.

NO SYMPATHY.—The Foreman of a Fire Company in Chicago, lately ran away with one thousand dollars of the company's money. We have no sympathy for the party robbed, the amount of money taken was entirely too much for any fire company to have. We should like to hear of a company in California having a thousand dollars in its Treasury.

A COSTLY PAINTING.—William H. Aspinwall, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, lately purchased in Europe, a genuine Murillo, which was appraised at the New York Custom House, at thirty thousand dollars.

BALL.—Vigilant engine Co. No. 9, have decided to give a grand ball. The time now place has not yet been definitely settled, but will be next week. From the well known reputation of the "Vigilant's" we are confident a ball given under their management will be a splendid one.

From Our Regular Correspondent

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 20th, 1858.

Editor *Fireman's Journal*.—After a week of unexampled quiet, the whole department was called out yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, by the burning of a large wooden building corner of I and 3d streets, owned by Messrs. Despecher & Co., and occupied almost entirely by Chinese females of bad repute. Loss probably \$100. So long as the surroundings stand, there is another monument to the efficiency of the department, for the building destroyed was immediately contiguous to another two-story one, also of wood. At one time, it was feared that the Sacramento Theatre must go, but it received nothing but a severe scolding. No. 1 had first water from plug corner of 2d and I; No. 5 next, from plug northwest corner of 3d and I; No. 3 next, from southeast corner of same streets; No. 4 took plug corner of 4th and I; No. 6 from corner of alley between J and K, and No. 2 from corner of 4th and J. It was about an hour and a half before the work was given to take up, after the alarm was sounded. There is one circumstance that I was glad to see. There were no buckets of punch carried round, as has too frequently been the case. As a consequence, all the boys went home, instead of a portion running all night.

The cause of the above is supposed to have been incendiarism, as two attempts have been made for dwellings during the past week, one early on Monday morning, in an unoccupied frame, on the alley between 3d and 4th, and M and N; and another at daylight on Tuesday morning, at the corner of 4th and N streets, also an unoccupied building. I neglected to state, in connection with the fire spoken of above, that some of the members of Hook and Ladder No. 1, took 14 o'clock engine, which had been stored in their (H. and L.) house for a long time, and endeavored to do good service, but I believe they did not succeed very well, and gave up their plug, the one at their house, to No. 3. I wish Mr. "Exempt" would give the full particulars of that charivari, as I have made particular inquiry in the neighborhood mentioned by him, and every one that I questioned said that the first intimation of such an occurrence they received, was through "Exempt's" correspondence.

I no feel that in my last letter relating to the tax on insurance companies, it read as if the tax of 5 per cent. was to be imposed upon the gross amount of property insured. This would be ridiculous. It should have been upon the amount of premium received by the agents. Mr. Editor, you say in your leader that if such a law as has been mentioned were to go into operation, all the agencies would be to San Francisco. What if they are? The law intends to tax the amount of policies issued on property in each city, for the benefit of the department located in such city. You also state that such a law would have to be paid by the people, as the officers would raise the premiums. That is a weak argument. For it is a self-evident fact that the higher the rates of insurance, the less the amount insured. You state that you sent up no delegates for the reason that your department knew that the law could be passed just as well without them, and that your charitable fund was in such a flourishing condition, that it needed no increase. Yet, at the same time, you intimate that if the law was passed, the would modestly receive it. I am sorry you did not send any delegates, for you at the Hay will be greatly deceived in your ideas of the workings of the law. I would respectfully suggest that, if your fund is already large, you share a portion with us, as ours is too small, and that two committees be appointed; one from your city—to give, and one from here—to receive.

The Board of Delegates held a meeting last night, and reconsidered the vote ordering the portrayal of the first and present Chiefs to be placed on the exempt certificate. A very sensible move, but I believe they would not have done so, had they not received a written note from Mr. Friend, and a verbal message from Mr. Arents, positively declining to sit for their daguerotypes. To tell you the truth, I have a strong impression that the Board wanted to use the exempt certificate as a precedent, in order to have an active certificate before their term of office expires, with the portraits of each delegate upon it. I would like most respectfully to inquire of the Board, where the money is to come from to pay for the exempt certificate, as I learn it is already sent to Mr. Nahl, to be executed. If I am informed correctly, there is no more in the general fund. Now I again ask, who is to pay for the certificate when finished?

The most sensible thing thing that I ever knew the Board of Delegates to do, was declining a benefit to be ordered to the department by "Yankee Adams." This benefit business I hope, is now run into the ground too deep to ever be resuscitated.

I lost that No. 5a that arrived by the last steamer, as a full set of bells. I visited their house for the purpose of examining them, but learn they will not be exhibited until the next parade. That same 5 is as well off as any other company in the State, now. Au Revoir. J. LINGOLAY.

MAQUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE.—The liberality of the proprietor of this popular house has again enabled the public of San Francisco to enjoy a week of unalloyed intellectual pleasure. The introduction of the celebrated artists, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, to our citizens, has not only tended to consummate that end; but, to judge from the hearty welcome received by them, has been the means of rewarding the management for his untiring endeavors to furnish a superior order of amusements. The excellence of the acting of Mr. and Mrs. W. needs no comment at our hands, and the carping of the opinionated critics of a portion of the daily press have a sufficient refutation in the crowded audiences that nightly assemble at the Opera House.

To the most true in theatrical affairs, it was palpably evident that the pieces selected for the opening night were not of the character to exhibit the peculiar talent in its greatest brilliancy, and the succeeding nights attest the truth of this most clearly. As the merry, jocund Minnehaha, the genius of Mrs. Wood shone out with unusual splendor, and her efforts were responded to with outbursts of heartfelt, joyous applause from her delighted auditors. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have been ably seconded in the production of their plays by the excellent stock company engaged by Mr. Maquire—the best ever brought together in this State. Indeed, it would be impossible to procure a better, as any one may satisfy himself by glancing over the list of names. Mrs. Judah, California's favorite, Miss Grattan, Mr. Courtaice, "Lon. Phelps, Mr. J. B. Booth, and others of talent and celebrity, all lend their aid to make up this superb company, and it requires no prophetic eye to foresee that the present will be a most successful and profitable season.

Did time and space permit, we would be pleased to extend our review of the performances at the Opera House, and give some of the inflated criticisms of this city (those worthies who assume that genius in actors can only be exhibited in Forestian ravings) a proper rebuke for their senseless fallacy-finding.

CLAY STREET.—From Montgomery to Sansome is being paved with cobble stones, it will be finished by Saturday next, when that excellent pavement will extend to Battery street, it having been laid from Sansome street to the former some time since.

SEMOUL EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of the scholars of the First Baptist school of the Washington street Baptist Church, will take place on Thursday evening January 28th, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a new library for the school.

THE WEATHER.—The change of the moon brought about a wild change of weather. Since April 1853, San Francisco has not been visited with such a storm from the South East, as that which has raged since Wednesday night last. It has rained in torrents and the wind has howled furiously, and at times the peals of thunder have added gloom to the dismal scene. The storm has been welcome however, because it has been complete in all its details, and has been sufficiently terrific to please the most romantic, although it has had a very injurious effect upon uprisings buildings and turned up streets, several of the latter of which present a very fearful appearance.

HOSE CARRIAGE.—The new hose carriage ordered some time since by Vigilant Engine Company No. 9 of this city, from the manufactory of Messrs. Fine & Hartshorn, New York, was shipped on the clipper ship "Bostonian," which vessel is now out 98 days. The carriage will cost landed here about one thousand dollars and will be company property.

THE FIRE ENGINE.—The following is a copy of the letter containing an order from the Board of Trustees of this city, to Messrs. Hunneman & Co. Boston, for a splendid new fire engine of great force and power, together with all the necessary appendages, that will render it one of the handiest and best working machines in the State. It will arrive without doubt, in the month of June next. Extra hose can be procured in San Francisco at a very reasonable price.

YREKA, Jan. 15th, 1858.
Editor *Fireman's Journal*.—On Wednesday last, our town was covered with snow to the depth of about six inches, furnishing a field for sleigh-riding, which amusement was indulged in to a considerable extent. The Yreka Brass Band turned out with a four-horse shay, discoursing forth tunes as they journeyed along.

Our Board of Trustees have sent for one of Hunneman's superior fire engines, and this action has aroused a great rivalry among different parties relative to who shall have it. The present fire company are urging their claims, and justly too, that it is their right to have charge of it, inasmuch as they are the fire department, and they have been at considerable expense in keeping up a fire company during the past eighteen months.

The burnt district has not been rebuilt as yet with any new houses, on account of the unfavorable weather and the difficulty of procuring material, besides a portion of it being in the new fire limits, wherein they must be of brick. Some of the houses partially destroyed are being repaired. Last night, about 11 o'clock, we had another alarm of fire, proceeding from the rear of the Arcade Saloon. This also was the work of an incendiary, as a match had been applied to a pile of shavings under the stage in the back part of the building. The villain was tracked about a block, and then the search abandoned, the falling snow dissipating all hope of success. The proprietor of the saloon has offered \$1,000 reward for the detection of the incendiary.

Your fire boys below make a great noise about "feather-bed men," as though straw, hair or moss were any better; but anything for a title, and hence we think a good fireman would not disgrace himself if he did sleep on a feather bed. Who are they that claim to be good firemen in their own estimation, but that class who have no other occupation than loitering about engine houses night and day? You do not hear the laboring man and the mechanic, who leave their work when an alarm is sounded to man their engine, boast of as much dexterity as expert firemen. No, they leave it to their friends and the public to judge of their merits as such. We consider a good fireman to be one who never misses a fire or meeting, and who visits the engine-house only when his duty calls him. In a majority of cases, "feather-bed firemen" generally run off with the machine, and the "bunkers" are seen chasing after with one boot on and the other in hand. HOWARD.

Letter from Howard

YREKA, Jan. 15th, 1858.

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DESIGN FOR EXEMPT CERTIFICATE.—The firemen of Sacramento have lately adopted a design for an exempt certificate, being the one presented by Nahl of this city, who designed the splendid certificate in use by the firemen of this city. We were shown it on yesterday by Mr. Cummings of the Sacramento Fire Department. The following is a slight description of it. The female figure, which is adorned with the city crown and the caduceus, represents the city of Sacramento, distributing crowns of laurel; behind her the old river King Sacramento, who sends down his stream from the Sierra Nevada, the Yuba, the Feather, and American river, represented as nymphs, join their waters with his stream. On the right is seen a view of the Capital, looking through vine leaves and flowers. On the left, fruits and agricultural improvements, a farming scene in the distance.

On both sides firemen with their attributes, below an empty shield, hidden by two cupids, is the place for the seal, under a view of the city of Sacramento. This is certainly only a rough sketch, and the details would require in the case of execution a more minute examination. The Board of Delegates have not decided whether to have it engraved in oil or not. Probably the new style of photography discovered by Nahl may be adopted, specimens of which have been forwarded to Sacramento.

JEWELRY.—Mr. J. W. Tucker, No. 125 Montgomery street, between Commercial and Sacramento, offers his superior stock of watches, jewelry, &c., for sale, and the prices he has affixed to each article will be found to be in accordance with the depressed state of the times. Among the many articles in his establishment are watches from the most approved makers in the world, and the manufactory of London, Geneva, and Paris, have contributed to make his stock the most excellent in the State. Jewelry of every variety and pattern may be procured here, and Mr. T. is prepared to manufacture any amount and quality that may be desired. Those desiring quartz made into keep by glass, presents, &c., can have any design executed at the shortest notice, and on terms that will admit of no dissatisfaction. Purchasers would do well to call on Mr. Tucker, and we are assured they will not regret their visit.

STEAM ENGINE.—The new steam engine being gotten for the Philadelphia Hose Company, was at the last accounts nearly ready for trial. When completed it will weigh three tons. It will be eleven feet long and five feet wide, which will allow it to run on the track of the city road. The cylinders of the engine is ten and a half inches in diameter, with fourteen inch stroke. The pump is six inches in diameter, having the same stroke. The boiler is the ordinary tubular one, and it is calculated that steam can be raised with it in ten minutes. The calculation is that the engine will throw through a one and a half inch nozzle, three hundred and fifty gallons of water per minute. If necessary, three streams can be thrown. The engine is arranged so as to draw its supply of water from four plugs, and it also has a suction hose so fixed that a supply can be obtained from one plug to keep the engine in service. The running gear is similar to that of an omnibus, with a tongue for horses, and one to be used by hand. The entire cost of the engine will be about \$3,500.

A NEW DONGE.—We recommend to those having cases in court of law, to follow the example set by the Board of Delegates, or as in the late case of contest "Jurors," when any of those "Jurors" go the way you don't wish them to, withdraw them and place some one in their stead you can bet on.

HOSE CARRIAGE.—The new hose carriage ordered some time since by Vigilant Engine Company No. 9 of this city, from the manufactory of Messrs. Fine & Hartshorn, New York, was shipped on the clipper ship "Bostonian," which vessel is now out 98 days. The carriage will cost landed here about one thousand dollars and will be company property.

THE FIRE ENGINE.—The following is a copy of the letter containing an order from the Board of Trustees of this city, to Messrs. Hunneman & Co. Boston, for a splendid new fire engine of great force and power, together with all the necessary appendages, that will render it one of the handiest and best working machines in the State. It will arrive without doubt, in the month of June next. Extra hose can be procured in San Francisco at a very reasonable price.

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